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Selkirk County Council

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

Year 1958

Selkirk County Council

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Year 1958

STAFF

At 31st December, 1958

Jointly with Roxburgh County Council and Small Burgh Authorities

Medical Officer of Health—A. F. MCCOUBREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers—L. F. HOWITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JOAN CAMPSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Jointly with Roxburgh County Council

County Sanitary Inspector—A. I. FRASER.

District Sanitary Inspectors—A. MCKINNON.

J. G. WATSON.

J. CORMACK.

Senior Dental Officer—Mrs C. E. GRIEVE, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers—Dr H. N. MACLACHLAN, L.D.S.

Dr J. J. MANN, L.D.S.

County Nursing Superintendent—Miss D. G. DUNCAN.

Milk Officer—Miss D. ROBERTSON.

Small Burgh Authorities

Galashiels—R. G. BRUCE, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Selkirk—T. BEATTIE, F.I.A.A., Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector

Clerical

Clerical Staff of Health Department of Roxburgh County Council.

To

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND AND THE
CONVENER AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY
OF SELKIRK

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Welfare of the County of Selkirk for the year 1958.

I am glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the co-operation of all those who have helped me in the work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. F. MCCOUBREY,
Medical Officer of Health.



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VITAL STATISTICS

Population (estimated to middle of 1958)

Landward	3,071
Burghs—							
Galashiels	.....	.....	.....	.....		12,154	
Selkirk	.....	.....	.....	.....		5,739	
						<hr/>	17,893
							<hr/>
							20,964

Births.—The births corrected for transfers were:—

	Total	Male	Female	Illegitimate
Landward	49	29	20	—
Burghs—				
Galashiels	208	115	93	7
Selkirk	71	40	31	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	328	184	144	9

The birth rate of 15·6 is 1·3 higher than the figure recorded in 1957. The rate for Scotland was 19·2 per thousand of the population.

Illegitimate births amounted to 2·7 per cent. of the total.

The number of Still Births was 10 giving a rate of 30 per 1,000 total births (including still-births), the rate for Scotland as a whole being 23.

Marriages.—One hundred and forty-seven marriages were registered during the year, giving a marriage rate of 7·0 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Deaths.—The number of deaths corrected for transfers was 312, of which 128 were of men and 184 of women. The death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution, was 11·8 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for Scotland was 12·0.

The numbers, causes and age-groups of death are shown in the tables on pages 6 and 7.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of children aged less than one year was 4 all of whom were aged less than four weeks. The infant mortality rate was 12 per 1,000 live births, the rate for Scotland being 28.

1958—Causes of Death	All Ages. Both Sexes	M.	F.	Under 4 weeks	1- 4 weeks	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	—
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other malignant neoplasms	52	17	35	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	8	9	16	12	4
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Anaemias	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other general diseases	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	71	29	42	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	7	24	27	9
Non-meningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	94	40	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	28	37	15
Other diseases of heart	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	1
Hypertensive heart disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other hypertensive disease	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other circulatory disease	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Carry forward	264	106	158	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	18	32	80	94	30

1958—Causes of Death

	All Ages. Both Sexes	M. F.	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
Brought forward	264	106 158	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	18	32	80	94	30
Bronchitis ...	9	6 3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	5	—
Other respiratory diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastritis and duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn) ...	1	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	2	— 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver ...	2	— 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of genito-urinary system ...	2	2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	1 1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia of newborn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of newborn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	2	1 1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility without mention of psychosis	11	3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Ill-defined and unknown causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	2	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other road vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	3	— 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2
Other violence	4	3 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	312	128 184	4	—	—	1	—	1	6	5	22	43	82	108	40

The numbers, causes and age-groups of infantile deaths are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths	M.	F.	Death Rate per 1000 Births	Age Groups	
					under 4 weeks	4 weeks -1 year
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	2	1	1	6.10	2	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified ...	2	1	1	6.10	2	—
Totals ...	4	2	2	—	4	—
Death rate per 1,000 Births				12		

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(1) Ante-natal and post-natal service.

No ante-natal or post-natal clinics are provided by the Local Authority.

(2) Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinics are in operation at Sime Place, Galashiels (twice weekly), at Thornfield, Selkirk (weekly), and at Heatherlie Church Hall, Selkirk (fortnightly). Attendances during the year are shown in the following table:—

(1)	No. of clinics provided at end of year	No. of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were:		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at the time of attendance were:	
	(2)	Under 1 year of age (3)	Over 1 year of age (4)	Under 1 year of age (5)	Over 1 year of age (6)
Local Health Authority Clinics.	3	201	65	1732	380
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—

(3) Dental Care.

(1)	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year (2)	No. found to require treatment during the year (3)	No. accepting treatment during the year (4)	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year (5)
Expectant Mothers	—	—	—	—
Nursing Mothers	—	—	—	—
Pre-school Children	9	9	9	9

(4) Mother and Baby Homes—Nil.

(5) Day Nurseries.

Nurseries provided by Firms of Manufacturers.

Nil.

(6) Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—Nil.

(7) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.—Nil.

2. Midwifery.

The following is a statistical record of the work carried out under Section 23 of the Act.

(i) Total No. of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence:—

Live Births, 417 Still Births, 8 Total, 425

(ii) Total No. of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes), 419.

(iii) No. of births in (i) occurring at home—Live, 6; Still, 0; Total, 6. It will be noted that fully 98 per cent. of all births in the area during the year took place in Institutions.

(iv) No. of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

(1)	Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			Total (8)
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement (2)	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement (3)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (4)	Doctor and midwife engaged (5)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (6)	Without doctor or midwife (7)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Totals	6	—	—	—	—	—	6

(v) Medical Aid.

(a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife:—

					Total
(i) for Domiciliary Cases	.....	.....	.....	}	Nil
(ii) for Institutional Cases	.....	.....	.....

(vi) Administration of Analgesics

(a) No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but excluding pupil midwives undergoing training in the district)	Total	7
(i) No. in (a) employed on local health authority work		7
(ii) No. in (a) not employed on local health authority work		—
(b) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year		—
(c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1958		2
(i) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)		2
(ii) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work		—
(d) No. of cases in which analgesia was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):—		
(i) When doctor was not present at delivery		—
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery		—
(e) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):—		
(i) When doctor was not present at delivery		—
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery		—
(vii) No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1958		5

3. Health Visiting

The Health Visiting is undertaken by the district nursing sisters who carry out combined duties in their respective areas. The following figures relate to health visiting during the year (see table on page 13).

4. Home Nursing

This service has been efficiently maintained during the year by the District Nursing Sisters.

Number of cases attended by the District Nursing Sisters	812
Number of visits paid to these cases	12,290

5. Domestic Help

The Scheme functions satisfactorily under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Officer. The following figures relate to the working of the Scheme during the year:—

(i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	42
(a) whole-time	—
(b) part-time	42
(c) retaining fee basis	—
(ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year	91
(iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:—	
(a) at home	—
(b) in hospital	—
(iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm (if available)	47

6. Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services

Combined duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services:—(see table on page 14).

Health Visiting

[illegible]

Note:—*These visits exclude visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations including District Nursing Assocs.		No. holding Health Visitor Certificate
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	
Nurses and Midwives on combined duties in the Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services employed in the following categories:					
Superintendent (or Chief) Nursing Officers.....	1	—	—	—	1
Nurses and Midwives employed on:					
Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties	8	—	—	—	3
Total	9	—	—	—	4

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The table on page 15 shows the number of vaccinations completed during the year.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

Including patients receiving Sanatorium treatment, there were at the end of the year 228 persons resident in the County known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Co-operation with the Area Tuberculosis Physician during the year has been maintained with regard to the care and after-care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and domiciliary nursing visits by the District Nursing Sisters have continued throughout the year.

A grant of 1 pint of milk daily was made to all patients residing at home who were certified by the Area Tuberculosis Physician as requiring it. At the end of the year 10 persons were receiving free milk.

Vaccination

Year of Birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				Complications at Vaccinations
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local Reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local Reaction	
1958	111	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
1957	61	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1940	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
1944	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
1943 or earlier	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	2	—
Totals	172	8	—	12	13	7	—	5	—

The Housing Authorities in the area continue to give sympathetic consideration to applications made by, or on behalf of, those suffering from Tuberculosis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Seventeen notifications of Infectious Disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were received during the year, of which sixteen cases were removed to hospital, as follows:—

	Notified	Removed
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
Scarlet Fever	16	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17	16

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT—PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN Specialist Clinics

90 children were examined by the visiting Consultant Surgeon—

Thornfield Clinic, Selkirk	37
Sime Place Clinic, Galashiels	53

Hospital Treatment

(a) Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh:—

In hospital 1st January, 1958	—
Number of admissions	—
Number of discharges	—
In hospital 31st December, 1958	—

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Local Association for Mental Health has been re-constituted and is functioning satisfactorily. At the moment it is concentrating on visitation of patients in Dingleton who have no relatives or friends who visit.

Dr Bailey continues to take regular clinics. Institutional accommodation continues to be inadequate and as has been previously pointed out, there are still a number of children in the County, whose presence in their own homes is bound to re-act adversely on the health of the mother and other members of the family.

The following patients were on the Council's Register as at 31st December, 1958:—

	Males	Females
Boarded out with private guardians	5	2
Boarded out in Local Authority Homes (Part III accommodation in terms of Assistance Act, 1948)	1	2
In Certified Institutions	14	12
In Mental Hospitals pending vacancies	—	—
Resident within the County 11	}	}
Resident outwith the County		
25		

All defectives under guardianship are well cared for and properly supervised. In the majority of cases they are resident with relatives. They are visited regularly by Medical Officers and Authorised Officers. Allowances to guardians average 35s. per week in cash and in addition all necessary clothing and bedding is supplied. Close co-operation obtains between the Medical Officers, the Education Department and the Welfare Officer in all matters relating to the Mental Health Service. It is hoped to institute a Social Centre in Galashiels which will cater mainly for cases who have left the special classes and have not been able to obtain employment. The arrangements are well underway and with the co-operation of Meikle Townswomen's Guild it is hoped to commence operations soon.

St. Mary's Certified Institution, Galashiels.

This Institution now provides accommodation for about 100 high grade female defectives over school age and from all areas over the country. The Home is privately owned and operated by the Roman Catholic Authorities. The patients receive the best of attention from a fully trained and dedicated staff. Dr W. K. Chalmers acts as Medical Officer and visits regularly. This Home is a real asset to the work amongst the Mentally Handicapped. There are at present approximately seventy-five residents in the Home two of whom belong to Selkirk County.

CHILDREN ACTS

Children's Homes

"THE PRIORY," SELKIRK—Jointly owned and administered by Berwickshire and Selkirk County Councils. At 31st December, 1958, there were thirty children in the Home, thirteen boys and seventeen girls. The health record of the children continues to be very good. Dr E. H. Duff is the Medical Officer and visits regularly. The Home is well equipped and the children are happy, contented and well cared for by a devoted and qualified staff.

WOODLANDS, GALASHIELS—This Children's Home is owned and administered by the Church of Scotland. There is a local Committee of Management. Accommodation is provided for children of all ages from infancy to school leaving age—approximately twenty-five in number. The Home is well run by a married couple who act as Superintendent and Matron respectively and the children are happy and contented.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS—WELFARE SERVICES

Eildon View, Galashiels

This Home is jointly owned by Selkirk and Peebles Counties. At the close of the year the Joint Committee had decided to re-allocate the bed space in this Home and provide accommodation for thirty-six residents. This includes three single rooms. A Sick Bay with ac-

commodation for two beds has been provided and it is hoped to treat cases of temporary illness amongst the residents without having to send them to hospital. The Home is well equipped, clean and well furnished but is still in the process of modernisation. The Kitchen premises are being completely modernised as are the residents' sitting rooms. In December, there were fifteen residents in the Home.

Boleside House, Galashiels

This Home continues to be fully occupied. At 31st December, 1958, there were ten males and thirteen females resident in the Home. The Home is well equipped and is the property of Selkirk County Council. Each resident is attended by his or her own Doctor when necessary.

Wellwood, Selkirk

This Home, which is the property of Selkirk County Council is also fully occupied. At 31st December, 1958, there were seven males and fifteen females resident therein.

There is still a waiting list for admission to the County Council's Eventide Homes, especially for female accommodation.

Netherby Eventide Home, Galashiels

This Home is administered by the Church of Scotland. There is a local Committee of Management. Several local authorities including Selkirk County, have residents in the Home and are responsible for the augmentation of board to meet the charges levied by the managers. The residents continue to be very happy and contented.

St. Margaret's Home, Hawick

There are three Selkirk County cases resident in this Home which is managed by the Roman Catholic Authorities, but they do admit other denominations. One resident from Selkirk is now 101 years of age. She has nothing but praise for the staff who care for her.

Quarriers Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir

The Council has one male resident in the Colony. There is also a boy from Selkirk County under the care of the Education Department.

Temporary Accommodation

The premises at 63 Back Row, Selkirk, are still in use. One family is accommodated therein and there is great difficulty in having them rehoused.

Blind

The Welfare of the Blind is delegated to the Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind (Edinburgh) and South East Scotland. There are forty-four persons on the Register, including one in Workshops, one in the school, one in Linburn and two in Dingleton Hospital. All cases able to take advantage of teaching are taught to read either "Braille" or "Moon." There are two persons on the "partially sighted" register.

Deaf and Dumb

Arrangements have been made with the Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society to provide certain welfare services and to maintain the Register. There are eleven cases on the list for whom the Council pays £3 per head per annum. Regular social and Church meetings are held. Most cases are in employment. It is known that there are several persons in the County suffering from this disability and who are not registered but they do not appear to require any welfare service.

Selkirkshire Committee for the Welfare of the Aged and Handicapped

This is a Co-ordinating Committee representative of all voluntary and Church agencies in the County interested in the Welfare of the Aged and other Handicapped Persons. This Committee operates the Scheme for "Meals on Wheels." During 1958 a total of 8,456 meals were delivered mainly to old people in their own homes (4,883 in Galashiels, 3,532 in Selkirk and 41 in the landward area). These meals are supplied daily from Monday to Friday and are cooked in the School Kitchen except during school holidays when alternative arrangements are made. The cost of a meal to the recipient remains at rs. 2d.

Clubs

Retired Men's Clubs operate in Selkirk and Galashiels and are exceptionally popular and well patronised. They are run by Committees composed of members. In addition a "Darby and Joan Club" has been functioning in the Burgh of Selkirk.

Chiropody

The Chiropodist has sessions at Wellwood, Netherby, Boleside and Eildon View and in addition does a certain number of domiciliary visits in the rural area and also in the towns where the patients cannot attend the clinics. During the year, 406 persons received regular treatment.

Section 47—Compulsory Removals

No compulsory removals were carried out during the year.

Section 48—Care of Property

A few cases arose during the year and were attended to temporarily until relatives were able to take charge. One house and effects was disposed of.

Section 50—Burials

There were two cases where ultimate responsibility fell on the Local Authority—the Authority concerned being the Burgh of Galashiels).

Nurseries provided by Firms of Manufacturers

The Nursery provided by Gibson & Lumgair Ltd., St. Mary's Mill, Selkirk, was closed down during the year.

SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

Year ending 31st July, 1958

It is pleasant to record that 92·9% of all school entrants had been immunised against diphtheria. For the same group the vaccination rate against smallpox was 74·9%. Both these figures show an increase over last year's percentages.

The appreciation of the value of the Speech Therapy Service is shown by the marked rise in numbers referred to the Speech Therapist. Sixty-two cases were referred during the academic year 1956-1957; during 1957-1958 236 cases were referred.

The examination of selected groups of children by Audiometricians from St. Giles School for the Hard of Hearing continued during the year. The table illustrating their findings shows the incidence of varying degrees of deafness, in many instances hitherto unsuspected, in the school population.

The two Special Classes continue to carry out excellent work with mentally handicapped pupils but there still remains the problem of those children of school age who are classified as ineducable. This is one branch of our work for handicapped children for which we have made no special provision. The establishment of an Occupational Centre is difficult for a small Authority with widely scattered pupils and I think the solution lies in the collaboration of several adjoining Authorities for this purpose.

Three hundred and seventy children aged 13+ were mantoux tested. Of that number 280 were found suitable for vaccination with B.C.G. and by the end of the year 273 had been vaccinated.

List of Staff as at 31st July 1958

Chief School Medical Officer—Dr A. F. MCCOUBREY, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer—Dr L. F. HOWITT, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer—Dr JOAN CAMPSIE, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Senior Dental Officer—Mrs C. E. GRIEVE, L.D.S.

Area Dental Officer—Dr H. N. MACLACHLAN, L.D.S.

Dental Nurse—Miss E. P. HENDERSON.

School Nurses

County Superintendent—Miss D. G. DUNCAN

Galashiels—Misses M. F. BATHGATE, J. B. SCOTT, E. DEWAR and
Mrs E. BEVERIDGE.

Selkirk—Misses CHEYNE and MORRICE.

Landward Area—Misses J. CLARK and B. KING.

General Statistics

Population of the area (estimated to June, 1957)	21,055	
Number of Schools:—		
(a) Primary (under Education Authority)	19	
(b) Secondary (under Education Authority)	2	
(c) (1) Special Schools	—	
(2) Special Classes in ordinary schools	2	
Number of Children on the Registers, <i>i.e.</i> , for whole area	3,237	
Number of Children in average attendance	2,990	(92%)

Table I

Total number of children examined at schools:—

(A)	Systematic Examinations	Other Systematic Examinations
Entrants—No previous routine inspection	283	5
Second Age Group—Born 1948	306	9
Third Age Group—Born 1944	292	—
Fourth Age Group—Born 1941	31	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	912	14

(B)	Other Examinations
Pupils Born in 1950 (Vision and Hearing only)	194
Special Cases	47
Re-inspections	34
	<hr/>
	275

Number of individual children inspected at Systematic Examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries):—

Entrants	30
Second Age Group	61
Third Age Group	41
Fourth Age Group	4
1950—Vision and Hearing	16
	<hr/>
	152

Table II
STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys Girls	Second Age Group Boys Girls	Third Age Group Boys Girls	Fourth Age Group Boys Girls	All ages Boys Girls
	926	140 148	140 175	136 156	15 16	431 495
1. Clothing						
Unsatisfactory 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
2. Footgear						
Unsatisfactory 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3. Uncleanliness						
(a) Head—Dirty 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Nits or Vermin 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
(b) Body—Dirty 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Verminous 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4. Skin						
(a) Head—Ringworm 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Impetigo 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other Diseases 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
(b) Body—Ringworm 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Impetigo 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Scabies 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other Diseases 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5. Nutritional State						
Slightly defective 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Bad 	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

Table II—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys Girls	Second Age Group Boys Girls	Third Age Group Boys Girls	Fourth Age Group Boys Girls	All ages Boys Girls
6. Mouth and Teeth						
Unhealthy	—	—	3	2	—	5
7. Naso-Pharynx						
(a) Nose—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Req. Observ.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Req. Operation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Throat—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsils Req. Obs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsils Req. Oper.	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Glands—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glands Req. Obser.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glands Req. Oper.	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Eyes						
(a) External Disease						
Blepharitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Visual Acuity						
Without Glasses—						
Good working vision	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair working vision	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bad working vision	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Glasses—						
Good working vision	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair working vision	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bad working vision	—	—	—	—	—	—
For refraction	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table II—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	926	140	148	140	175	136	156	115	116	431	495
9. Ears											
(a) Diseases—Otorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Hearing—Grade I	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	4	7
Grade IIa	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	8
Grade IIb	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Grade III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech											
Defective Articulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stammering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions											
Backward	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mentally Defective (Educable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mentally Defective (Ineducable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highly Nervous or Unstable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difficult in Behaviour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Circulatory System											
(a) Organic Heart Disease—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acquired	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Functional Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table II—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total Examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	926	140	148	140	175	136	156	15	16	431	495
13. Lungs											
Chronic Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
14. Deformities											
Congenital	—	3	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	4
Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired (Probable Rickets)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired (Other causes)	—	9	1	8	3	9	14	—	—	26	18
15. Infectious Diseases	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
16. Other Diseases or Defects	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	1
Pupils Born in 1950											
(Vision and Hearing only)—		No. Examined		No. Defective							
Vision		98		96		7		9			
Hearing		98		96		—		—			

TABLE III
SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Classification	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		Total	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
I. Children free from defects	258	89.58	250	79.37	226	77.40	22	70.97	756	81.64
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses	—	—	22	6.98	25	8.56	5	16.13	52	5.61
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	—	—	3	0.95	3	1.03	—	—	6	0.65
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	25	7.93	28	9.59	5	16.13	58	6.26
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	5	1.74	3	0.95	3	1.03	—	—	11	1.18
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of cye defect, full correction) is considered possible	25	8.68	33	10.48	33	11.30	4	12.90	95	10.27
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	—	—	4	1.27	2	0.68	—	—	6	0.65
Total	25	8.68	37	11.75	35	11.98	4	12.90	101	10.92
Total Number of Children Examined	288	100.00	315	100.00	292	100.00	31	100.00	926	100.00

(a) Number of Children. (b) Percentage of children examined in this group.

Table IV

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or Institu- tion	Total
1. Blind	—	—	—	—
No vision in one eye	8	1	—	9
2. Partially sighted:				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordin- ary school would adversely affect the eye condition	—	—	—	—
(b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulcer- ation, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	1	1	—	2
3. Deaf:				
Grade I	58	—	—	58
Grade IIa	54	—	—	54
Grade IIb	12	—	—	12
Grade III	—	1	—	1
4. Defective Speech:				
(a) Defects of articulation re- quiring special educational measures	—	—	—	—
(b) Stammering requiring special educational mea- sures	—	—	—	—
5. Mentally defective: (Children between 5-16 years)				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	12	17	—	29
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	—	7	—	7
6. Epilepsy:				
(a) Mild and occasional	12	—	—	12
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	—	1	—	1
7. Physically defective: (Children between 5-16 years)				
(a) Non-pulmonary tuber- culosis (excluding cervical glands)	—	—	—	—
(b) General Orthopaedic con- ditions	724	—	—	724
(c) Organic heart disease	2	—	—	2
(d) Other causes of ill-health	12	—	—	12

Table IV—Continued

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or Institution	Total
8. Multiple defects:				
(i) Mentally defective (in-educable) and physically defective ("General orthopaedic conditions")	—	2	1	3
(ii) Mentally defective (in-educable) and epilepsy (mild)	—	1	—	1
(iii) Mentally defective (in-educable) and epilepsy (severe)	—	—	—	—
(iv) Mentally defective (in-educable) and blind	—	—	—	—
(v) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("General orthopaedic conditions")	—	—	—	—
(vi) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (mild)	1	1	—	2
(vii) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (severe)	—	2	—	2
(viii) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("other causes of ill health")	—	1	—	1
(ix) Mentally defective (educable) and deaf	—	—	—	—
(x) Mentally defective (educable) and blind	—	—	—	—
(xi) Other multiple defects	1	—	2	3

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

Number Examined				Average			
				Age (Yrs.) (Mths.)		Height (ins.)	Weight (lbs.)
Entrants							
Boys	.....	.....	139	5	2	43·12	44·25
Girls	.....	.....	144	5	3	43·04	42·06
Second Age-Group							
Boys	.....	.....	136	9	4	51·99	63·21
Girls	.....	.....	170	9	2	51·57	63·90
Third Age-Group							
Boys	.....	.....	136	13	9	60·53	97·32
Girls	.....	.....	156	13	9	61·53	104·83
Fourth Age-Group							
Boys	.....	.....	15	16	8	67·33	135·33
Girls	.....	.....	16	16	8	64·06	121·28

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

The scheme provides for the treatment of school children suffering from orthopaedic defects who have been recommended for treatment by the school medical officers or general practitioners.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Mr George Pollock, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, acts as consultant and clinics are held fortnightly at either Thornfield, Selkirk, or Sime Place, Galashiels.

School children on active treatment register at 1st Aug., 1957 641

School children on active treatment register at 31st July, 1958 724

Distribution of Cases—

	Galashiels	Selkirk
At 1st Aug., 1957 	367	274
At 31st July, 1958 	412	312

Record of Consultant Clinics—

Centre	No. of Clinics held	No. of Children examined
Thornfield Clinic, Selkirk	10	179
Sime Place Clinic, Galashiels	10	164

(Note: These figures include a small proportion of pre-school children.)

Record of attendances at treatment clinics—

	Month	Clinic	Home Visits
1957	August	—	3
	September	714	6
	October 	785	5
	November 	816	9
	December 	798	4
1958	January 	825	10
	February 	830	11
	March 	832	13
	April 	792	6
	May 	850	10
	June 	825	11
	July 	345	10

Institutional Treatment—

P.M.R. Hospital

In residence 1st Aug., 1957	.....	2
Admissions	.....	11
Discharges	.....	12
In residence 31st July, 1958	.....	1
No. of patient days	.....	597

Peel Hospital

In residence 1st Aug., 1957	.....	Nil
Admissions	.....	1
Discharges	.....	1
In residence 31st July, 1958	.....	Nil
No. of patient days	.....	15

Classification of Hospital Cases—

Eversion osteotomy of the right calcaneus	.....	1
Excision of bilateral navicular calcaneo bars	.....	1
Flexion deformity of cervical spine	.....	1
Hallux valgus deformity	.....	2
Pes cavus deformity	.....	2
Pes planus—associated with naviculo-cuneiform breaks	.....	1
Poliomyelitis	.....	2
Subcutaneous tenotomy of left Sterno-mastoid	.....	1
Subcutaneous tenotomy of right Sterno-mastoid	.....	1
Tight Sterno-mastoid	.....	1
Torticollis—right	.....	1

SPEECH DEFECTS

Other
Stammering Defects

Total number of Cases continued from 1956-57—

School	.....	17	39
Pre-School	.....	—	—
Total	.....	17	39

Cases referred—

School	.....	15	218
Pre-School	.....	—	3
Total	.....	15	221

						Stammering	Other Defects
Total cases treated—							
School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	102
Pre-School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Total	...	.....	.....	.....	...	28	102
Attendances—							
School	.....	...	...	...	.....	462	1,543
Pre-School	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462	1,543
Cases discharged—							
School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	57
Pre-School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Total	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7	57
Total cases to be continued to 1958-59—							
School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	200
Pre-School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	3
Total	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	25	203

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Inspected by Dental Officer—

Age	(a) Routine Inspection	(b) Special and Emergency Cases	Total
5	213	6	219
6	194	6	200
7	218	6	224
8	192	10	202
9	207	12	219
10	305	11	316
11	376	4	380
12	283	7	290
13	275	5	280
14	231	5	236
15	80	6	86
15 +	81	2	83
	2,655	80	2,735

	Routine	Specials
(2) (a) Number found to require treatment	1,404	80
(b) Number accepting treatment	679	80
(c) Cards signed for private treatment	687	—
(d) Number known to be treated privately	293	—

	Routine	Specials
(3) Number actually treated by the School Dental Officer	716	80
(4) Number of attendances made by children for treatment	2,595	80
(5) Number of completed cases	502	—
(6) Fillings—(a) Permanent Teeth	978	9
(b) Temporary Teeth	94	—
(7) Extractions—(a) Permanent Teeth	79	5
(b) Temporary Teeth	198	23
(8) Administrations of a general anaesthetic	5	1
(9) Other operations—(a) Permanent Teeth	755	35
(b) Temporary Teeth	411	16
(10) Orthodontic cases—(a) Visits	285	
(b) Treatment	301	
(c) X-Rays	23	
(11) Half days—(a) Inspection	21	
(b) Treatment	405	

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Thirty-six girls and seventy-four boys were examined with a view to being passed as fit to undertake certain forms of part-time employment under the Council's Byelaws. Certificates were granted in each case.

EYE CLINIC

The following figures relate to treatment carried out at the Eye Clinic from September, 1957 to July, 1958.

	Galashiels	Selkirk
Number of Clinics held	21	12
Number of cases examined	99	71
Number of cases for which glasses were prescribed	42	25

MEDICAL TREATMENT

(A) Minor Ailments treated at School Clinics

1. Cuts, bruises and other minor injuries	260
2. Diseases of the ear	—
3. Diseases of the eye	4
4. Diseases of the skin—	
Ringworm (scalp)	—
Ringworm (body)	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	11
5. Treatment for Verminous Infestation	12
6. Burns and Scalds	2
7. U.V.R. Treatments	195
8. Others	132
Total	616

Number of school children visited during the year by school nurses 100

Total number of visits paid 286

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING—SESSION 1957-58

835 children were tested and 139 received second tests making a total of 974 tests in 20 working days. This gives an average of 41·8 children per working day, 48·7 tests per working day. The absentee figures are approximately three times as great as in the previous session owing to the influenza epidemic.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING—SESSION 1957-58

	Number Listed	Number Tested	Normal	Total Def.	I	Grades IIA	II	Abs.	Left Trans.
Infants admitted during 1957	277	221	199	22	14	6	2	56	—
% of No. Listed	...	79.9						20.1	
% of No. Tested	...		90.0	10.0	6.4	2.7	0.9		
Born 1949	309	261	238	23	11	10	2	48	—
% of No. Listed	...	84.5						15.5	
% of No. Tested	...		91.2	8.8	4.2	3.8	0.8		
Secondary Admits during 1957	268	242	225	17	7	9	1	26	—
% of No. Listed	...	90.3						9.7	
% of No. Tested	...		93.0	7.0	2.9	3.7	0.4		
Children absent from last session's tests (all groups)	48	35	32	3	2	1	—	9	4
Children known to be defective last session	84	64	27	37	11	19	7	19	1
% of No. Listed	...	76.2						22.6	1.2
% of No. Tested	...		42.2	57.8	1	5	2	—	—
Children put forward by school for opinion	22	22	14	8					
% of No. Tested	...		36.4						
Total No. of Known Cases of Defect in the County				124	58	54	12		

NOTES:—The total number of defective cases in the County does not equal the summation of the groups, since some children may be represented in more than one group, *e.g.*, a child may be born in 1949 but may have been known as a defective last session. Those graded 2 are more serious cases than grade 2A but cannot be graded 2A or 2B until further investigation.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

To

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND AND THE
CONVENER AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY
OF SELKIRK

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the requirements of Department of Health Circular No. 9/59, I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report of the work carried out by this Department for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

The members of the County Council are thanked for their interest and support.

My thanks are also gratefully offered to the Medical Officer of Health and to my fellow officials for their ready co-operation and advice.

To the staff of the Department I am indebted for their loyal and willing help.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. I. FRASER,
County Sanitary Inspector.

PART I—INTRODUCTION

The general services (*i.e.*) water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal and public cleansing, were provided and maintained on the same basis as last year.

Under the heading “Food” it will be noted that contrary to expectations the Food Hygiene Regulations did not come into force. The survey of food premises nevertheless continued and by the end of the year was nearing completion.

PART II—PUBLIC SERVICES

I. Water Supplies

(i) Public

The responsibility for the management, supervision and control of the public water supplies serving the villages of Clovenfords, Ettrick-bridgend, Yarrowfeus and Yarrowford remained with the County Road Surveyor and Engineer to whom copies of the undernoted analytical and bacteriological reports were sent—

Samples Taken		Results					
Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical			Bacteriological		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
4	10	4	—	—	3	2	5

Both the County Engineer and Messrs Blyth & Blyth, Edinburgh, the Council’s Consultant Engineers, expressed their doubts as to the efficacy of the sand filters installed on the Ettrickbridgend supply, from which three unsatisfactory bacteriological reports were obtained, and on the Council’s instructions this was being investigated when the year under review ended.

(ii) Private

57 samples, 4 for chemical analysis and 53 for bacteriological examination were procured from private water supplies serving the undernoted subjects—

- (a) Farms (13)—All of which were being improved with the aid of grants from the Department of Agriculture in terms of their Hill Farming Schemes.
- (b) Houses (11)—Of which 4 and 7 respectively, were being improved with the aid of a grant in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, Part VII and under the Council’s Building Byelaws.
- (c) A new cooked meats factory.
- (d) A new caravan site.

The results of these samples are summarised as follows—

Samples Taken		Results					
Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical			Bacteriological		
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
4	53	4	—	—	34	—	19

Included in the works of improvements carried out or to be carried out are—

- (1) the provision of properly constructed storage tanks and collecting chambers of adequate capacity.
- (2) the installation of small domestic filters.
- (3) the provision of a proper tight-fitting cover for a well.
- (4) the conversion of an existing storage tank to serve as an upward and downward sand filter.
- (5) the provision of new supplies of satisfactory quantity and quality.

Byelaws for the Prevention of Pollution of Water Supplies

Towards the end of the year it was agreed to adopt Byelaws for the Prevention of Pollution of Water Supplies and to seek for confirmation of the Byelaws by the Secretary of State.

2. Drainage and Sewage Disposal

(i) Special Drainage Districts

There are four special drainage districts in the landward area—Ashkirk, Clovenfords, Ettrickbridgend and Yarrowford.

The sewage purification works and the systems of sewers serving these districts are supervised and maintained by the County Road Surveyor and Engineer and, so far as I am aware, none gave rise to any nuisance condition.

(ii) Drainage from Subjects outwith the Special Drainage Districts

The scheme referred to in last year's report for the elimination of sub-soil water from the drainage systems serving a number of houses in the Linglie Road area of Selkirk was finally completed to the satisfaction of Selkirk Town Council and sewage and waste water from these subjects is now accepted into the Burgh's sewerage system and treated at their sewage purification works.

Following a complaint to the effect that effluent from a septic tank serving a single cottage was polluting a watercourse in the catchment area of a public water supply, a thorough examination was made of the methods adopted for the treatment and disposal of sewage and waste water from the cottage. This revealed not only that the septic tank

was not functioning properly because of too infrequent desludging but also that it was too small to deal efficiently with the estimated quantity of sewage and waste water it was receiving.

Accordingly, a drawing giving details of a proper sewage treatment plant was forwarded to the owner.

I regret to have to report, however, that by the end of the year, despite a number of reminders, steps had not been taken to instal the plant.

(iii) Drain Testing

75 visits were made for the purpose of "laying off" and testing house drainage systems and the drainage system serving a large property on the outskirts of Galashiels.

Altogether 1,703 yards of piping successfully withstood the applied tests.

3. Public Conveniences

It is, I suggest, a matter for regret that further consideration has not yet been given to a suggestion referred to in last year's report, that public conveniences should be provided in the St. Mary's Loch area to which, during the spring and summer months, many visitors both from home and overseas are attracted.

4. Public Cleansing

Arrangements for the collection and disposal of household refuse remained as for 1957.

No complaints were received from the householders who enjoyed the obvious benefits of an organised scavenging service.

Complaints, or, more correctly, requests for organised scavenging facilities were heard from time to time, however, from persons outwith the special scavenging districts, and, in my opinion, every effort should be made to provide a regular scavenging service in every area in which it is economically practicable to do so.

The Litter Act

The above Act received the Royal Assent on 7th July and came into force one month later.

The effect of Section 1(1) of the Act is to make an offence "the unauthorised leaving of litter when it is thrown down, dropped or otherwise deposited in, into, or from any place in the open air to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access without payment, and to make the offender liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds." A covered place, such as a bus shelter, which is open to the air on at least one side, is regarded as being a place in the open air for the purposes of the Act. Section 1(2) enables local authorities, including certain joint boards and parish councils, to institute a prosecution for an offence under the Act. It is also open to any private individual and the police to institute proceedings. So far as I am aware,

however, the latter authority did not, in fact, take any formal action during the last five months of the year.

Bus Shelters

I am of the opinion that, sooner or later, consideration will require to be given to the provision of bus shelters at a number of suitable places throughout the landward area. One cannot say they are not required on health grounds for what can be worse for the public, generally, and old persons, particularly, to be thoroughly soaked whilst awaiting a bus and then having to sit in the vehicle in their wet clothes until they reach their destination.

PART III—HOUSING

1. New Legislation

The Landlord and Tenant (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1958, which affects decontrolled tenants who have received notice to quit under the Fourth Schedule to the Rent Act, 1957, received Royal Assent on 1st August and, in the latter half of December, the Building (Scotland) Bill, as amended by the Scottish Standing Committee, appeared in print.

The Bill follows on the report of the "Guest Committee" on "Building Legislation in Scotland" and incorporates the majority of that Committee's recommendations. For instance, it makes new provision for safety, health and other matters in respect of the construction of buildings and for safety in respect of the conduct of building operations. For these purposes it will establish building authorities for burghs and landward areas of counties. It will also amend the powers of local authorities in relation to buildings which are below prescribed standards or are considered to be dangerous.

2. Administration of Existing Building Legislation

The responsibility for examining and reporting on all building bye-law and improvement grant applications, as well as applications for grants in terms of the County Council's Scheme of Assistance for the provision of houses for agricultural workers, is vested in this department and, in 1958, 23 applications under those different headings were dealt with.

This very important work necessitated some 71 visits which were made by the inspectorate in order to—

- (i) ensure that the works were being carried out in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with approved plans and specifications;
- (ii) "lay off" and test drainage systems;
- (iii) examine completed works, and, where necessary;
- (iv) recommend the payment of grants and/or the issue of "Certificates of Occupation."

3. Housing Schemes

Provision of Houses by the County Council

No new houses were built by the County Council in 1958.

4. Private Enterprise Houses

Applications for the erection of 6 by 4-apartment private houses were approved and by the end of the year all were under construction.

5. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—Part II

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Part I

No notices in terms of Section 9 of the 1950 Act were served in course of the year. It, therefore, follows that no properties were either closed or demolished.

6. Accidents in Houses Closed or awaiting Demolition

In June the Department of Health issued a circular setting out, as a general guide in the hope that it may contribute to the public safety, steps which might be taken by county councils to prevent accidents occurring in houses closed or awaiting demolition.

7. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Part II

Rent Act, 1957

No formal applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the above Acts.

8. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—Part VII

As the undernoted table shows 4 applications, as compared with 3 last year, were lodged under the above Act.

Applications		Site Visits, meetings with Architects, etc.	Houses Involved					Estimated Cost of Works	Amount Paid by way of Grants
lodged	appd.		Apartments						
			2	3	4	5	5+		
4	4	17	—	2	5	—	—	£10,681 15 11	£2,800

The 100 per cent. approval of applications was not accomplished, I may say, without, in some cases, several site meetings with architects and/or builders and, once again, I should like to place on record my appreciation of the help and co-operation extended by those people to members of this department.

Quite rightly, they have the interests of their client at heart. Nonetheless, they are invariably ready to modify layouts and incorporate additional works in order that their schemes might come up to the standard demanded by the County Council in all applications involving payment of grants whether by a central or local authority.

9. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1954, Section 3

Provision of New Houses for Agricultural Workers

No applications were received for the erection of houses under the County Council's Scheme of Assistance.

10. Building Byelaws

The undernoted applications for permission to erect, alter or convert buildings under the County Council's Building Byelaws were approved after examination and report by this department.

Erection of new houses	4
Alterations to houses	11
Erection of buildings other than for human habitation	1
Alterations to buildings other than for human habitation	4
Total	20

This compares with 13 applications approved in 1957.

11. "Laying off" of House Drains and Drain Tests

It is the exception rather than the rule for drainage arrangements to be shown in detail on plans accompanying applications for building byelaw approval and this omission necessitated some site meetings with architects and/or builders to "lay off" drains.

Thereafter, as mentioned earlier in this report, these drains and a number of others were subjected to and successfully withstood a smoke test.

12. Certificates of Occupancy

Unlike last year when two certificates were issued, no applications were received for certificates in 1958.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

A caravan site, the first of its kind in the county, was opened at Hopehouse, Ettrick, during the year. Facilities provided at the site include a water supply at a centrally located standpipe, water closets for both sexes, wash-hand basins, a bath, waste water disposal sink and refuse bins. The site is under permanent supervision and the owner has agreed to limit the number of caravans to twelve for the time being and until additional sanitary conveniences and washing facilities are provided. The site was inspected on two occasions during the season and was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

A survey of caravans and huts was carried out during the early Autumn when it was noted there were 10 huts and 3 caravans at various sites in the Ettrick and Yarrow valleys. Most of the huts and two of the caravans belong to persons residing in Selkirk. The majority of the huts were in existence before the introduction of legislation to deal with

temporary buildings but in all cases the sanction of the owner of the ground had been obtained. Some of the huts were noted to be in a poor state of repair but no nuisance was being caused. No notifications were received from caravan owners of their intention to occupy sites in the county and it may be that the public are unaware of their obligation to do so.

PART IV—FOOD

Food and Drugs

New Legislation

The following Regulations and amending Regulations came into operation during 1958:—

- (a) The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations.
- (b) The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations.
- (c) The Antioxidant in Food (Scotland) Regulations.
- (d) The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

The Food Hygiene Regulations

By the end of 1958 the long awaited Food Hygiene Regulations had not appeared on the Statute Book. There are indications, however, that they will come into operation in 1959 and, when they do, doubtless they will be the subject of much comment from sanitarians and members of the food handling trades alike.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Survey of Food Premises

The survey of food premises both in the landward area and in the Burghs of Galashiels and Selkirk continued during 1958 and a considerable amount of time was again devoted to collating and recording the information obtained. Already, as the survey nears completion, a number of rather interesting points have emerged. For instance, it is quite evident, at least in my opinion, that the visits by the department's inspectors, if they have accomplished nothing else, have succeeded in establishing good relations with the owners and/or occupiers of food premises.

It is evident, too, that many food traders are already extremely hygiene conscious and the prospect of the Regulations becoming law next year is obviously not causing them undue concern. They appreciate, of course, that they are likely to be called upon to effect a number of improvements and indeed, as I indicated in last year's report, quite a few have already taken the initiative and installed wash-hand basins and sinks with hot and cold water laid on thereto.

The majority of premises surveyed are of a good standard and some are really first class. This does not mean, however, that a lot of en-

deavour will not be required to raise to a reasonable standard those premises in which, all too obviously accepted hygienic methods and practices have hitherto received but scant recognition.

The fact, however, that, on several occasions during the past two years or so, this department has been asked to advise traders when alterations have been under consideration is in itself encouraging.

A new cooked meats factory, the only one of its type in the Borders, was opened in the Galashiels area during the year. The site chosen is an ideal one and the owner is to be congratulated on the work he has executed to convert the premises and make them generally suitable for the business carried on therein.

The factory was visited regularly and on most occasions, the standard of cleanliness was found to be satisfactory.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Section (2)1

Sale of Food not of Nature, Substance or Quality Demanded

The following complaints under the above heading were dealt with:—

No.	Food Involved	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
1	Milk	Leaf or part of a leaf in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint bottle	Considered by appropriate Committee who decided not to institute proceedings. Recommended however, that a letter of complaint be forwarded to Dairy Company.
2	Milk	Milk in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint bottles had an unpleasant odour	Matter discussed with Creamery Manager who immediately arranged for storage accommodation in B.R.S. depot pending delivery being improved.
3	Meat Pie	Pie contained portion of gristle with attached hair	Identified by Royal Dick School of Veterinary Studies as portion of hair, skin and subcutaneous tissue from bovine. Complainant then stated he wished to withdraw complaint. No further action taken.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Sections 28-34

(i) Sampling

The undernoted table gives details of all formal and informal samples procured, together with information as to the number found, on examination by the Public Analyst, to be non-genuine.

Articles Sampled	No. of Samples			No. of Non-Genuine Samples		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Cheese Spread ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Chocolate Icing...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Gin ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	—	6	6	—	—	—
Icing Sugar ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Milk Shake ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Mince ...	II	—	II	—	—	—
Mixed Fruit Jam	—	I	I	—	—	—
Mixed Spice ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Processed Peas ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Rum ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sausages ...	8	I	9	I	—	I
Sweet Milk ...	3	6I	64	—	I	I
Sugar ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Table Jelly ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Tea ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Vanilla Essence ...	—	I	I	—	—	—
Whisky ...	2I	—	2I	—	—	—
Total ...	47	80	127	I	I	2

(ii) Action taken in respect of Non-Genuine Samples

The following action was taken in respect of the I formal and I informal samples reported upon by the Public Analyst as non-genuine:—

Official No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Action taken
13/58	Sausages	Formal	Reported to Procurator Fiscal. Plea of "Guilty" at Selkirk Sheriff Court. Fined £3.
57/A/58	Sweet Milk	Informal	Producer advised to call in East of Scotland College of Agriculture's Advisory Service. This was done and the result of a second informal sample was "Genuine"

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Section 22

Notification of Cases of Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified during 1958

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-58

In Scotland mince is allowed to contain preservative to the extent of 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide during the months June, July, August and September. The above Regulations also permit the use of

the same preservative to the same extent in sausages throughout the year, subject, in both cases, to the presence of the preservative being declared.

As mentioned earlier in this report 11 formal samples of mince together with 8 formal samples and 1 informal sample of sausages were procured in course of the year.

1 formal sample of sausages was found on analysis to contain an excessive amount of SO₂I, the retailer being dealt with as already stated.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953

No contraventions of the above Order were noted.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914

Registered Premises

Action, as summarised hereunder, was taken in terms of Section 7 of the above Act and the position at the end of the year with regard to the number of premises registered is as stated:—

Number of registered premises at 31st Dec., 1957	26
Number of registrations issued —
Number of registrations cancelled	..... 2
Number of registered premises at 31st Dec., 1958	24

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951

Licences to use Special Designation

The following table summarises the position with regard to the number of designated licences granted and discontinued during the year. It also gives details of the number of licences held at the end of the year:—

Designation	Licences held at 31/12/57	New Licences granted in 1958	Licences suspended	Licences revoked	No. of Licences discontinued for other reasons	Licences held at end of year
Certified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	19	—	—	—	2	17
Pasteurised	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sterilised ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Percentage of Registered Producers holding designated licences=94·7%

In addition, a Dealer's "Certified" licence and a Dealer's Supplementary "T.T." licence were issued.

Inspection of Registered Dairy Premises and Pasteurising Depots

(1) Designated Premises

From the regular visits of inspection which were paid to each of the 17 designated dairy farms it was evident that the majority of producers and their dairy staffs were making every effort to ensure that the milk from the herds under their control was produced and handled under the best possible hygienic conditions.

Unfortunately, however, the dairy industry, in common with food handling trades, particularly, has its minority of careless, diffident workers and to them because, for reasons of their own, they will not pay attention to well tried and accepted practices, can generally be attributed the sample failures referred to in a later paragraph.

(2) Non-Designated Premises

Only 1 of the 18 registered producers fails to hold a designated licence. As stated in last year's report this producer's premises are generally satisfactory and his reluctance to apply for the necessary licence is prompted largely, I think, by a lack of confidence as to his ability to comply with the requirements of the licence in so far as they apply to milk samples.

(3) Pasteurising Depots

The single pasteurising depot in the County in which, during the year, some 490,000 gallons of milk were pasteurised, was again regularly inspected once per month throughout the year. In course of these inspections the plant was dismantled in order that all component parts could be thoroughly examined. These were invariably found to be clean and in a satisfactory state of repair.

(4) Inspections—Milk Shops

There are 3 registered milk shops in the County and all were the subject of regular inspections.

One shop was being used on a temporary basis, only, pending the dealer obtaining more suitable premises. Another, referred to in last year's report, is too small for the business now carried on therein and by the end of the year the dealer had decided to build more extensive premises. In this connection a layout plan was prepared by this department for his guidance and, if all goes well, a new dairy should be in operation within the next year or so.

At the third milk shop the proprietor, at the instigation of this department, is considering the provision of additional cold storage accommodation.

“Milk-in-Schools” Scheme

Regulation 5(3) of the Meals Service (Scotland) Regulations, 1953, provides that the source and quality of milk supplied under the above scheme must be approved by the Medical Officer of Health. On the basis of this regulation a local authority must accept the lowest tender for milk which is approved by the Medical Officer of Health unless the Secretary of State’s approval for the acceptance of another tender is obtained.

Schools in Selkirkshire are supplied with Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk by a single contractor, who if the absence of complaints may be taken as an indication, fulfilled his contract with satisfaction.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme

None of the distributors in the County participated in the above scheme during 1958.

Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (Scotland) Order, 1955

In so far as no complaints were received in course of the year the provisions of the above Act and Order can be said to have been operated without giving rise to any inconvenience or difficulty.

Milk Production in County

According to figures kindly supplied by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, the production of milk in the County has increased during the past decade from approximately 417,000 gallons to 540,000 gallons or thereby. This represents a percentage increase of 29.2%.

Milk Sampling

(1) Chemical Analysis

3 formal and 61 informal samples of milk, as compared with 8 formal and 63 informal samples last year, were procured for chemical analysis with the undernoted results:—

Samples taken	.....	64
Number “Genuine”	.....	63
Number “Non-Genuine”	.....	1
Average Fat per cent.	.....	3.56
Average S.N.F. per cent.	.....	8.77

Fat Content	Number of Samples
5.00%	—
4.00%—5.00%	6
3.75%—4.00%	15
3.50%—3.75%	19
3.00%—3.50%	23
Under 3.00%	1

(2) **Bacteriological Examination**

Designated Milk—Samples taken at Producer's Premises

The following table gives details of the number of samples taken at producer's premises during the year. It also summarises the number and percentage of samples failing to comply with the statutory requirements on one or more counts as well as giving the number of producers with failing samples.

Designation	No. of Samples			No. of Producers with				
	Taken	Failing	% Failing	No Failures	One Failure	Two Failures	Three Failures	Four or more Failures
Certified ... Tuberculin Tested	81	11	13.5	10	3	4	—	—

						Certified	Tuberculin Tested
Average number of samples taken per producer						—	4.7
Number of producers having 3 or more consecutive failures						Nil	

(3) **Pasteurised Milk**

It is gratifying to report that, of 25 samples of pasteurised milk taken from the single depot in the county, none failed to pass the statutory tests.

This, I suggest, reflects most creditably on the manager and his staff.

(4) **School Milk**

The position with regard to the sampling of schools milk was also satisfactory, there being no failures among the 25 samples taken.

(5) **Non-Designated Milk**

There is no legal bacteriological standard for non-designated milk. 3 samples, however, were taken and subjected to the same tests as are prescribed for "T.T." milk and 1 sample only failed to comply.

(6) **Biological Testing for Myco Tuberculosis**

The biological testing of samples of milk was suspended during the year following receipt of a circular from the Department of Health for Scotland on the subject.

In any case, the fact that all the dairy herds in the county are attested makes the testing of milk for tuberculosis of less importance.

Recent Developments in the Dairy Industry

Before terminating this chapter on milk and dairies I think brief reference should be made to two fairly recent developments in the dairy industry, namely, the bulk haulage of milk from farms where it is stored in refrigerated tanks pending collection and the retail of milk in cartons from automatic vending machines.

The former development which started, experimentally, in Kirkcudbrightshire in 1954 is now fairly well established with four schemes, involving 79 farms, in operation, with the possibility of a fifth scheme commencing next year.

The advocates of the development assert that it provided milk of better keeping quality and, also, that handling and distribution costs are less than in the hitherto conventional method.

There would appear to be no indication, however, that the producers in this area are contemplating the formation of a scheme, although this may well happen in the not too distant future when they have been convinced that the development is economically sound.

The sale of cartonned milk from automatic vending machines is already taking place in a number of the larger towns throughout the country. It has not, however, started in this area so far, although the indications are that permission will be sought to set up at least one machine next year.

The development raises some rather interesting points. For instance, should the machines be registered in terms of Section 7 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914 and is there any way of determining the age of the milk in the machine, (*e.g.*) by date-stamping the cartons?

Obviously, too, to assist sampling officers, if for no other reason, the name and address of the vendor will require to be displayed either on the machine or on the cartons, or on both.

Notifiable Diseases

No notifiable diseases were reported.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

General

Although from the point of view of weather, the summer of 1958 was one of the worst experienced for some considerable time, there was no evidence to show that the sale of ice cream diminished in this area. In the last few years, indeed, ice cream has come to be accepted as part of our diet and it can be served in a number of different and attractive forms.

It is perhaps of interest to record, therefore, that, early next year, Regulations are likely to be in operation which will prescribe amended standards for ice cream. As from the effective date of the Regulations "ice cream" will be the term used to describe the produce which is made with fat other than milk fat and the description "dairy ice cream" or "dairy cream ice" or "cream ice" and "milk ice" will be reserved for the products in which the fat contents are wholly milk fat.

It seems to be inevitable that, initially, at least, these different designations will tend to confuse an intending purchaser and measures will, therefore, require to be taken beforehand to publicise them.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

Registrations

The position at 31st December, 1958 may be summarised as follows:—

1. Premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	5
2. Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream	1
3. Vehicles registered	4
4. Total number of premises and vehicles registered	10

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

Inspection of Premises

Premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream were again visited fortnightly during the summer months and monthly during the remainder of the year and I am pleased to be able to report no serious irregularities were noted. That considerable and worthwhile attention was paid to the cleanliness of equipment and utensils and to the actual production is evident, I suggest, from a perusal of the following paragraph which summarises the bacteriologist's reports on 27 samples of ice cream submitted to him for examination.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

Bacteriological Examination of Samples

The following is an analysis of the 27 samples taken for bacteriological examination during the year:—

Traders Sampled	Samples Examined	No. of Samples with Counts of					No. of Samples Failing	
		0 to 1,000	1,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 25,000	25,001 to 100,000	Over 100,000	Coliform in 1/100 ml.	Both Count and Coliform Test
6	24(a) %	3(b) 88.9	— 11.1	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: (a) Includes (i) 12 samples with counts of 100 or less.
(ii) 7 samples with counts of 100-300.
(b) Includes 1 sample with count of 5,000; 1 sample with count of 2,000 and 1 sample with count of 1,440.
It will be noted that all 27 samples had counts of 10,000 or under.

These figures appear to me to suggest that the presumptive standard of 100,000 bacteria per gram is too low. A count of, say, 50,000 would, in my opinion, be more realistic and could readily be attained by the great majority of ice cream manufacturers.

A revision of the coliform standard (coliform organisms in 1/100th part of a gram) is not suggested, at least in the meantime.

Inspection of Vehicles

All registered vehicles, on inspection, were found to be clean and well maintained.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948
The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953
Submission of Samples for Chemical Analysis

The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations were introduced a little over a decade ago. They were the first and, so far, the most important legislative measures to compel ice cream manufacturers to use premises and equipment of suitable construction and to prepare their produce in a hygienic manner. The fact that ice cream is now one of our safest foods reflects the value of these regulations.

In 1953, Parliament in introducing the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, which prescribes a 10% sugar, 5% fat and 7½% solids-not-fat content for ice cream, made its first move towards ensuring that some of the ingredients would be of nutritional value.

In terms of the above Order 6 samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis with the following results:—

Sample No.	Fat Content	Result
1	5·9%	Genuine
2	7·7%	Genuine
3	5·0%	Genuine
4	8·1%	Genuine
5	6·4%	Genuine
6	6·9%	Genuine

Average Fat Content = 6·6%

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection
Slaughterhouses Act, 1954
Registered Premises

There are no private slaughterhouses or public abattoirs in the landward area.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Acts, 1928-54

No applications for slaughterers' licences were received.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955

No action was taken in terms of the above Regulations.

Meat Inspection

Meat inspection duties were again undertaken on the same basis and under the same conditions as for the past two years and, again, all meat for human consumption was inspected before leaving the slaughterhouse at Galashiels.

It was finally agreed that sanitary inspectors undertaking the duties of detention officers should be paid for regular additional periods worked outwith normal working hours at the above slaughterhouse at the normal salary rates.

The following table gives details of the different classes of animals slaughtered at Galashiels slaughterhouse, together with the weights of condemned meat and offals.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned Meat and Offals
	Slaughtered	Condemned Wholly	Condemned Partially	
Cattle	1,553	2	2	7,953
Sheep	5,102	44	9	
Pigs	879	—	—	
Calves	50	1	—	

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Two licences are in operation in terms of the above Order.

The premises concerned were each visited on two occasions when it was found that the necessary precautions in connection with the boiling and storing of swill were being taken.

Anthrax Order, 1938

No case of anthrax was notified in terms of the above Order.

PART V—ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Infectious Diseases

No infectious diseases were reported to this Department in 1958.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the landward area.

Burial Grounds

In the absence of reports to the contrary one assumes that the cemeteries were again well conducted and maintained.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades in the landward area.

Schools

Details of improvements undertaken at a number of schools in the County are included in the Medical Officer's report.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897—Section 16

Nuisances

Although, nowadays, environmental hygiene covers an extremely wide field the sanitary inspector, who was at one time designated "Inspector of Nuisances" continues to devote a good deal of his time to the investigation and abatement of nuisance conditions.

In all, some 4 written and 7 verbal nuisances were dealt with and, before all were abated, 19 visits and re-visits were necessary.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following report was submitted to the Department of Agriculture on the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 during 1958:—

1. Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) Administrative: | } One part-time operative controlled by member
of County Sanitary Inspector's staff. |
| (b) Survey: | |
| (c) Operational: | The sole operative employed by Roxburgh County Council is available on request for rat destruction work when his duties in Roxburghshire permit. |

2. Measures taken for the discovery, prevention and control of rats and mice

Inspections are undertaken only on complaint or as a result of reports received as to rodent infestations.

There is no undue prevalence of rats and mice, and no other special measures are taken.

The inspection of food premises for the existence of rodents is carried out at the same time as the premises are inspected for general cleanliness.

3. Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation

In view of the fact that the operative is employed almost wholly by Roxburgh County Council no special routine measures are taken to inspect properties specially liable to infestation and no notifications of undue prevalence of rats have been made.

4. Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

Nil.

5. General

Nil.

6.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
Number of properties inspected by the L.A. during 1958.					
(a) as a result of notification	—	15	—	11	26
(b) Otherwise	3	—	159	9	171
Total	3	15	159	20	197
Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	3	10	5	12	30
Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared.					
(a) by the L.A.	—	10	—	12	22
(b) Otherwise	3	—	5	—	8
Total	3	10	5	12	30
Number of Notices served under Section 4.					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Works	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken by L.A. following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Notices issued under Section 6(2)	—	—	—	—	—

Surveys of Agricultural Areas

A number of farms in the landward area were inspected by one of the Department of Agriculture's rodent control inspectors who reported no major rat infestations.

The Department, however, stressed the importance of carrying out intensified surveys of agricultural areas during the colder months of the year and it was suggested that this work might be undertaken by the rat catcher employed by Roxburgh County Council with their concurrence.

A report to this effect was still under consideration at the end of the year.

PART VI—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Clean Air Act, 1956

The Clean Air Act, 1936 (Appointed Day No. 2) (Scotland) Order, 1958

The above Order fixed 31st December, 1958 as the date of operation of all those provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which were not already in force.

The provisions of the Act which came into force on that date include sections 1 and 2, which with certain exceptions prohibit the emission of dark smoke from chimneys; sections 5 to 9, which regulate the discharge of grit and dust from furnaces; section 16, which provides new powers for dealing with smoke nuisances; and sections 19 and 20, which prohibit dark smoke from railway engines and ships respectively.

Section 29 of the Act makes it a statutory duty of the local authority to enforce the provisions of the Act in their district.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958

The above Regulations, which also came into operation on the last day of the year, specify the maximum periods during which dark smoke due to such operations as soot-blowing and the cleaning of fires may be emitted from chimneys without contravention of Section 1 of the 1956 Act. They also impose limits on emissions of black smoke.

Model Building Byelaws

In view of the fact that changes in existing Building Legislation in Scotland are imminent it was decided to take no action on a proposal to adopt Model Building Byelaws for use under Section 34 of the 1956 Act.

The purpose of the byelaw is to facilitate smoke abatement in future by securing that domestic appliances in buildings erected from now on are of types which can be operated without emitting smoke. This, of course, would be of particular importance in areas likely to be designated Smoke Control Areas.

PART VII—PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

1. Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938

The register of factories contains the addresses of one non-mechanical and 10 mechanical factories, all of which were visited at least once during the year.

One factory was without a proper sanitary convenience. This matter was taken up with the manager who undertook to provide a chemical closet. This was the best possible arrangement in the cir-

cumstances having regard to the fact that the premises are situated in an area in which it would have been extremely costly to have provided the necessary water supply and drainage facilities.

The owner of another factory who agreed, in 1956, to provide a W.C. for the use of his employees had not done so by the end of the year under review despite a number of visits and written reminders.

Outworkers

In accordance with the provisions of Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937 notification was received of two outworkers employed by mills within the county.

On visitation these persons were found to be carrying on their work under satisfactory conditions.

2. Shops Act, 1950—Section 38

Sanitary and Other Arrangements in Shops

The opportunity was taken, whenever food premises in the landward area were being inspected, to confirm that proper W.C. and hand washing facilities were available therein for the use of employees.

In the majority of cases they were. Not always, however, were they found to be as clean and tidy as they might have been.

PART VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955

The following informal samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst, with the results shown:—

Fertiliser	Result
Sulphate of Ammonia	Genuine
Superphosphate of Lime	Genuine
Bone Meal	Genuine
Feeding Stuffs	
Pig Fattening Meal	Genuine

No samples were taken on request.

